

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Coming Battle.

Scene of Operations.

France and Her Frontiers.

Situation of Strongholds.

Napoleon and South Germany.

Anxiety About Wurtemberg.

War Anticipated Months Ago.

Two Prussian Leaders.

Von Bittenfeld and Von Steinmetz.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE COMING BATTLE.

The Reported Advance of the Prussians—The Position of the French and the Strongholds which stand in the Eastern and Northern Frontiers of France.

Cable telegrams of the night before last stated that the Prussians were concentrating to the number of about 400,000, between Treves and the river Saar, a French force of about 300,000 being opposed to them, and that the indications pointed to an engagement within three days. A despatch from Baden last night stated that a general movement of the Prussian forces in front of the French lines had commenced, troops being pushed forward to Mayence from all directions, and it was evident decisive operations were near at hand. A despatch from Metz, the French headquarters, confirms these reports and states great excitement and a general hurry in the French lines are the result. Fighting between the outposts of the opposing armies had commenced last evening, and although there was no report as yet of a general engagement, there is little doubt that the grand crash will not be much longer delayed.

The eastern frontier of France extends 155 miles along the Alps and 167 miles along the Jura, striking the Rhine at Basle and extending thence a distance of 100 miles along the Rhine, a little to the east of north, to the mouth of the River Lauter, in the neighborhood of the 49th degree of latitude, the Grand Duchy of Baden, which is in military alliance with the North German Confederation, claiming the Rhine as its western boundary throughout this distance of 100 miles. From the mouth of the Lauter, the artificial boundary line extends in a W. N. W. direction, forming almost a right angle with the Rhine, a distance of about 290 miles, to the North S. A., four miles east of Dunkirk. For about 50 miles on this northeastern frontier, France is bounded by Rhenish Bavaria, or the Palatinate, immediately to the northwest of which comes Rhenish Prussia, with a contact of about forty miles with French territory. Then come Luxemburg and Belgium, the neutrality of both of which is guaranteed by the contending nations. The line along which the two armies are facing each other thus has an extreme length of about 190 miles, almost rectangular in outline, with the French in the corner formed by the Rhine and the arbitrary boundary line. According to the reports from M. X., it is expected that the Prussian advance will be made through Rhenish Bavaria, which will bring King William's army squarely upon the line of fortresses which guard the French frontier from Strasbourg to Thionville.

According to last night's despatches from Paris, these two strongholds, as well as Metz, Longwy, Peltzberg, Schlettslad, New Breisach, Belfort, Ditzelburg, La Petite Pierre, Montmedy and Verdun, have all been placed in a thorough state of readiness, both for defensive and offensive operations, and if King William's army is penetrating the line, it will only be after one of the most terrific contests that has ever taken place on this historic ground. The fortresses of Strasbourg, Schlettslad, Metz and Thionville have already been described at length by us. Verdun is situated on the Meuse, about 20 miles west of Metz, and is strongly fortified. In 1792 it was bombarded and captured by the Prussians, but restored to the French after the battle of Valmy. Montmedy, twenty-five miles north of Verdun, on the Chiers, and but a few miles from the Belgian frontier, is defended by extensive outworks. Longwy, which was styled by Louis XIV the "Iron Gate of France," is on the Belgian frontier, thirty-three miles N. N. W. of Metz, is strongly fortified, its citadel standing on a steep rock, below which extends the new town. It was taken by the Prussians in 1793, and again by the Allies in 1815. Peltzberg is in the same country, about 25 miles S. W. of Strasbourg. Belfort is about 100 miles S. E. of Strasbourg, and almost directly west of Basle. It boasts of a citadel constructed by Vauban. New Breisach, on the Rhine Canal, is in the west of the Rhine, possesses strong towers. The other fortresses mentioned, all of which are strongly fortified, are of minor importance.

SOUTH GERMANY.

Napoleon contemplating War for Months Past—His Intrigues in Wurtemberg. To fully understand the attitude of France in the eventful week we have just passed through, says the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing on July 13, we must glance at an important document published in to-day's National Zeitung. This journal gives a series of questions which, it says, several months ago were addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Imperial Envoy at Stuttgart, which makes it certain that the French Government were considering the chances of war for some months past; as, for instance, the following of the forty-one given:—

What is Prussia's policy towards the Southern states?

Has Prussia abandoned the thought of German unity? How is it that Austria does not seek to regain her former influence over Southern Germany? Does the Wurtemberg Government regret the offensive and defensive alliance binding it to Prussia? In the event of a war, would the Wurtemberg Government side with Prussia? In the event of a war with Prussia, would France fight for the restoration of the Southern States? How is the Wurtemberg army disposed? Why does the Wurtemberg Government Prussia? Does the Wurtemberg Government intend to join the North German Confederacy? Does Russia support Wurtemberg?

TWO PRUSSIAN GENERALS.

Sketches of General von Bittenfeld and General von Steinmetz.

Below we give sketches of two prominent Prussian leaders who are destined to figure prominently in the war, but who have heretofore not been noticed at length in our columns:—

General von Bittenfeld, and Commander of the 8th Army Corps, was born September 4, 1795, at the village of Bittenfeld, in the age of 15, fought at the battle of Leipzig, and took part in the invasion of France by the Allies in 1814, where he served with distinction in several engagements and at the siege of Paris. During the second campaign in Schleswig-Holstein, in 1864, he achieved one of the most brilliant victories over the Danish army, and virtually brought the war to a close by taking possession of one of the most important positions of the enemy, the island of Alsens, and by almost annihilating the troops of the enemy. He defended the place. The war of 1866 again called him into active service. He was assigned to the command of the Elbe army, and gave many proofs of his superior talent as a military leader and organizer. His participation in the battle of Sadowa was a glorious one, and his behavior on this and several preceding occasions was such that he is now considered one of the bravest, most skillful, and talented commanders in the Prussian army.

General von Steinmetz, and Commander of the 5th Army Corps, was born December 27, 1796, was sent to the military school at Gulin at the age of ten years, and soon showed a decided predilection for the study of mathematics. At sixteen years old when he was ordered to Berlin and assigned to the corps of General York. Two years later he received his commission as lieutenant, and was wounded at the battle of Dantzig, fought with distinction at Konigsberg, where a ball took away one of his fingers, while another wounded him severely in the thigh. But such was the ardor of his warlike temper that, although unable to walk, he insisted upon taking part in the battle at Bautzen, in May, 1813. He was again wounded, and lost nearly all the engagements of 1814, and entered Paris with the armies of the Allies. During the long term of peace which now followed he studied military science to great advantage, and was twice promoted to the rank of captain. He was soon after assigned to the staff. During the dispute between Austria and Prussia in 1850, on account of the electorate of Hesse, Von Steinmetz was ordered to Cassel, and afterward appointed commander of the place. Although his was his earnest desire to participate in the second campaign in Schleswig-Holstein in 1864, he was ordered elsewhere, and had to remain inactive against his will. During the campaign against Austria, Von Steinmetz commanded the 5th Army Corps, and was distinguished by a dispersed three different Austrian army corps within the almost incredible short space of four days. Here it was that the Prussian cavalry, who have since been considered as inferior to the Austrian or rather Hungarian horsemen, proved that they were not only their equal but in many respects their superiors. His triumphant victory at Skalitz against forces of more than twice the number of his own, and which he commanded procured for him the name of the Lion of Skalitz. Throughout the entire campaign Von Steinmetz did not meet with a single reverse, although he was often compelled to fight with the odds decidedly against him.

FINANCIAL SENTIMENT.

The London Economist has long been the most influential and conservative of the financial journals in Europe. It is the organ of the opinion of public opinion to be affected by "sentiment" or passion, and must be regarded as speaking only the sober judgment of capitalists and the common verdict of the business world, apart from nationality, when it discusses the war question. It is in the issue of the 27th inst. from the Economist of July 16, upon the declaration of war by France, has peculiar weight and significance.

The declaration of war by France against Prussia is the most important event which has occurred since the commencement of the present century, and which of itself makes an impression far deeper and greater than anything which can be said about this. This time last week almost all the best judges in Europe were of the opinion that an event of this magnitude was impossible. It was not enough that France should say that the accession of a very distant relative of the King of Prussia to the throne of Spain would be esteemed by her a casus belli; it was not enough that she should declare in an offensive war before any occasion required it, and so as if possible to cause a quarrel; it was yet worse in France when Prince Leopold resigned his candidature to "ask for more," and went stipulations for the return of the name of the King of Prussia, and which were meant to be refused; it was yet worse to make these further offensive demands in an unprecedentedly offensive manner on the King of Prussia in a public place; but worse than all this is the sudden declaration of war which implies a "foregone conclusion," and shows that, whatever may be said the momentary candidature of the Hohenzollern prince was but a pretext; that the Emperor Napoleon III. had been in the habit of negotiating with Prussia, and meant nothing in the least else.

"A Bonaparte at the Tuilleries was much more of a menace to Europe than a Hohenzollern at Madrid is of a menace to France. And the Hohenzollern is not even at Madrid—on the contrary, says he went to there; and all our boasts of civilization, and after so many centuries of Christianity so great a crime (for it is no less) would be possible in the world."

A MEAN OUTRAGE.

A Deaf and Dumb Man Assaulted and Robbed. The Denton (Md.) Union of Thursday publishes the following:—

"Intelligence of a piece of villany, perpetrated in Delaware, just over the State line, has reached us, which, if true, is shameful in the extreme. The particulars, as we learn them, are as follows:—A deaf and dumb man named Hamilton, being, according to his representation, unable to get work at his trade—carpentering—at his home in Wilmington, was travelling through the Peninsula begging, but at the same time obtaining work when he could. One day last week he arrived in this town, and applying to Messrs. Gill & Todd, engaged work for the remainder of the year. His tools being in Wilmington, he started thither after them, walking to the Delaware Railroad, on the way he met a man named Outten, to whom he appealed for aid. Outten gave him a quarter, but seeing a considerable roll of money in his pocket-book, he resolved to possess himself of it, and so, stopping down, wrote upon that roll, 'I don't give you your money I will take your life.' Hamilton shook his head, indicating a negative reply, when Outten threw him down and took his money from him, then allowing him to go on his way. Meeting some persons he wrote on the side of a house what had happened, and upon repairing to the spot the next morning, the same was still to be seen. Hamilton has a mother and sister dependent upon him for support, and this, in connection with his condition, renders the robbery more shameful, and the punishment should be the more severe."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Trade-marks—What Amounts to a Sale of It—An Important Decision. Court of Common Pleas—Judge Passon.

In the case of Gilets vs. Hall, involving the right to make and sell a certain preparation for the hair and to use the trade-mark of R. P. Hall & Co., which was fully reported in our columns upon argument last week, his Honor Judge Passon this morning rendered a decision which will be found highly interesting and important to business men.

The plaintiff in the case is R. P. Hall, who is a manufacturer under the name of R. P. Hall & Co., in the business of making and selling a certain preparation called "Hail's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer." The interest of the said plaintiff is in the trade-mark of the defendant, Hall, three-eighths. On the day and year aforesaid the said Hall, for the consideration of \$500, sold to the defendant, Hall, the said Hall's interest in said trade-mark, in the secret of said preparation, in the right to make and vend the same, and the consent of the said plaintiff to use his name therefor in the future sales thereof.

The agreement for the sale referred to is in writing, and the said Hall consents therein, in fact, with the said plaintiff. First, That he will not use or allow his name to be used in the preparation of any similar articles. Second, That he will not engage in the manufacture thereof. Third, That he will not impart to any one his secret of the said preparation. Fourth, That he will not engage in the manufacture of any article similar to it.

The plaintiff paid the consideration money, \$500, to the defendant, Hall, and he has been using the said preparation for the purpose of making and selling the same, and he has been during the time referred to carried on at Nashua, N. H. The defendant, Hall, in connection with the said plaintiff, has recently commenced the manufacture of the said "Hail's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer" in the city of Nashua, N. H., and he has been during the time referred to carried on at Nashua, N. H. The defendant, Hall, in connection with the said plaintiff, has recently commenced the manufacture of the said "Hail's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer" in the city of Nashua, N. H., and he has been during the time referred to carried on at Nashua, N. H.

The true rule, suggested by both authority and reason, would appear to be that in a certain form to do, or not to do, a certain thing, the intention of the parties as gathered from all the provisions of the contract and its surrounding circumstances, and the form stipulated, and from the whole evidence whether legal and good conscience require that said sum shall be treated as liquidated damages, or not.

Second, When a man has bound himself by his contract to do, or not to do, a certain thing, and has fixed a certain sum to be paid in the event of his non-compliance, he is not absolved thereby from a specific performance of his agreement; and when the contract is such that the sum is a penalty, equity will enforce it.

Third, In such a case the party injured is not bound to pursue his remedy at law by a suit for the stipulated sum, or to accept of a tender of the same, if he will not afford him a full, complete, and adequate remedy.

It remains to apply these principles to the case before us. The defendant Hall has, for a price which at the time was satisfactory to him, sold his trade-mark to the plaintiff, and he has been during the time referred to carried on at Nashua, N. H. The defendant, Hall, in connection with the said plaintiff, has recently commenced the manufacture of the said "Hail's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer" in the city of Nashua, N. H., and he has been during the time referred to carried on at Nashua, N. H.

Fourth, That he will not engage in the manufacture of any article similar to it. The defendant, Hall, in connection with the said plaintiff, has recently commenced the manufacture of the said "Hail's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer" in the city of Nashua, N. H., and he has been during the time referred to carried on at Nashua, N. H.

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It remains to apply these principles to the case before us. The defendant Hall has, for a price which at the time was satisfactory to him, sold his trade-mark to the plaintiff, and he has been during the time referred to carried on at Nashua, N. H. The defendant, Hall, in connection with the said plaintiff, has recently commenced the manufacture of the said "Hail's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer" in the city of Nashua, N. H., and he has been during the time referred to carried on at Nashua, N. H.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

Ireland for France.

Demonstration of the Priests.

Prussia versus England.

The Advance on Paris.

The News Filfering Case.

Rioting in the West.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Irish Demonstration for France. LONDON, July 30.—The Catholic clergy of Limerick are preparing for a grand demonstration in favor of France, to take place on Sunday, the 31st instant. It is probable that the Government will take measures to prevent the movement.

The French Baltic Fleet. COPENHAGEN, July 30.—The French Baltic fleet arrived here yesterday afternoon. Prussian Feeling against England. BERLIN, July 30.—The feeling against England is still most intense, and seems to be shared by people of all classes.

A French Recourse Instance. A party of French cavalry passed the frontier at Perl yesterday, but soon returned without accomplishing anything. The Emperor's Reception. PARIS, July 30.—The Emperor's reception at Metz was very enthusiastic. Martial law has been declared in the French towns near the Rhine border.

The Prussian Army. BERLIN, July 30.—All able-bodied Prussians between twenty and thirty years of age are now in the ranks. The Advance on Paris. LONDON, July 30.—Bets are freely offered here that the Prussian army will be in Paris in a fortnight.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, July 30.—11 3/4 A. M. Consols, 89 1/2 for steady money and account. American securities, United States 5-20s of 1862, 83 1/2; of 1865, 82; of 1867, 82; of 1868, 81; of 1869, 80; of 1870, 79; of 1871, 78; of 1872, 77; of 1873, 76; of 1874, 75; of 1875, 74; of 1876, 73; of 1877, 72; of 1878, 71; of 1879, 70; of 1880, 69; of 1881, 68; of 1882, 67; of 1883, 66; of 1884, 65; of 1885, 64; of 1886, 63; of 1887, 62; of 1888, 61; of 1889, 60; of 1890, 59; of 1891, 58; of 1892, 57; of 1893, 56; of 1894, 55; of 1895, 54; of 1896, 53; of 1897, 52; of 1898, 51; of 1899, 50; of 1900, 49; of 1901, 48; of 1902, 47; of 1903, 46; of 1904, 45; of 1905, 44; of 1906, 43; of 1907, 42; of 1908, 41; of 1909, 40; of 1910, 39; of 1911, 38; of 1912, 37; of 1913, 36; of 1914, 35; of 1915, 34; of 1916, 33; of 1917, 32; of 1918, 31; of 1919, 30; of 1920, 29; of 1921, 28; of 1922, 27; of 1923, 26; of 1924, 25; of 1925, 24; of 1926, 23; of 1927, 22; of 1928, 21; of 1929, 20; of 1930, 19; of 1931, 18; of 1932, 17; of 1933, 16; of 1934, 15; of 1935, 14; of 1936, 13; of 1937, 12; of 1938, 11; of 1939, 10; of 1940, 9; of 1941, 8; of 1942, 7; of 1943, 6; of 1944, 5; of 1945, 4; of 1946, 3; of 1947, 2; of 1948, 1; of 1949, 0; of 1950, 0.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Matters. WASHINGTON, July 31. Special Despatch to the Associated Press. Orders have been given to land the stores of the Sabine at Boston, and she will be repaired. The Marine Corps is to be supplied with the Remington rifle, the same in every respect as that used in the navy, in place of the ones now in use.

Removal of Manken Vessels. B. C. Assenon, of Portsmouth, Va., has contracted with the Treasury Department for the removal of the hull of the steamer Florida, sunk during the war, from the James river, near Newport News. He has paid \$200 for the hull and has given bonds of indemnity in the sum of \$5000 for the faithful execution of the contract. This is the first contract made under the recent act of Congress for the removal of such sunken vessels.

Important to Shippers. Solicitor Bandfield, of the Treasury Department, has given it as his opinion that a vessel from a foreign port bound to a port of entry in the United States, with her cargo destined for that port upon her manifest, cannot change her destination after arriving within the waters of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury has accordingly notified the collectors of the port of New York and Perth Amboy, New Jersey, that his opinion is concurred in by the department, and has also notified Collector Murphy to require all vessels arriving within the waters of his district from foreign ports, destined with cargoes for New York, to proceed thither, and thereafter to make due entry of the vessels and cargoes as is required by law; and also directs that when vessels from foreign ports arrive within the waters of the New York district, whose papers show that they are destined for other districts, to refuse entry to such vessels, and to direct them to proceed to their proper destinations, if necessary using the revenue cutter to enforce the order.

Death of Commodore Boyle. It is reported that Commodore J. J. Boyle died yesterday at Norfolk, Va. His body is to be embalmed and brought by steamer to Washington.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Brigands in Idaho. HELENA, Montana, July 29.—The coach for Corinne was stopped at 11 o'clock last night by six men, nineteen miles south of Pleasant Valley, Idaho. The passengers whipped them off, and saved the treasure. Charles Reynolds, a passenger, was wounded in the neck, shoulder, and foot, and is not expected to recover. He is now at Pleasant Valley. The driver was wounded in the arm. About thirty shots were fired, and the coach was riddled with bullets.

FROM CAPE MAY.

The 5th Maryland. Special Despatch to the Associated Press. CAPE ISLAND, July 30.—The 5th Maryland left at 8 o'clock this morning, the band playing "Home, Sweet Home." The farewell banquet and ball at the Stockton House last night were brilliant and magnificent.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The News Filfering Case—The "Leak" in the Associated Press and How it was Stopped. SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 29.—The case of S. Van Valkenburgh, the manager of the office in this city of the Central Pacific Railroad Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, who was caught in the act of attempting to steal the Associated Press despatches last night, was called up in the Police Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

Van Valkenburgh did not jump or fall from a balcony, as stated in a despatch to the American Press Association by the Atlantic and Pacific line, but was held in the position he was caught in until taken in charge by a policeman. The clip and paper were moved from the position in which he was found. Two pencils and his hat were picked up from between the balconies of the Western Union office and the one next to it, where he had crouched to copy the report. His position brought him in the hearing of the sounds of the instrument in the office, a window having been left open near him.

He was first seen to come out of the Record office and go direct to the position he occupied on the balcony up through a house near the Western Union office, and coming out through a window on the balcony of the house which adjoins that of the Western Union building, there being a space of two feet between the balconies where he took up his position, and from which he did not move until detected. The pistol fired by Mr. Pierson, the Western Union operator, was merely to intimidate Van Valkenburgh, and it had its effect, as he held up the clip and begged that he would not kill him. There was no attempt made to do him any bodily injury except a few lousy kicks administered by Mr. Pierson when he took hold of him. The opposition line is known to have been down a portion of the day yesterday and up to one o'clock this morning; hence his attempt to supply the news from a more reliable source at little expense.

The following from the Sacramento Union gives a very clear statement of the attempt last night to steal the Associated Press despatches in this city:—

About a quarter to 11 o'clock last night a pistol shot was fired at the Western Union Telegraph office, on Second street, between I and K streets, and quite an excitement ensued in the neighborhood. Being in the immediate vicinity at the time, our reporter ran up into the telegraph office and learned that the cause of the excitement was the discovery of the leak in the Western Union Company's affairs, whereby the Eastern despatches of the Associated Press have been stolen since the latter part of June, when about a dozen men, armed with revolvers, abstracted and appeared in other papers simultaneously with those for which it was sent. A detective has been employed by the Western Union Company to work the matter out. The indications were to the effect that messages had been taken off in this city, and a strict watch has therefore been kept since that time. A few minutes before the shot referred to was fired, R. T. Pierson, one of the Western Union operators, while on the balcony in front of the operating room, heard a noise on the balcony adjoining, and looking around he saw the figure of a man, which he thought he recognized as that of S. Van Valkenburgh, the manager of the office of the Central Pacific Railroad Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. As Mr. Pierson turned to take down the message, he saw Van Valkenburgh, and that his intention was to catch his press despatches as they came over. A few minutes after Pierson's attention was attracted to the balcony, Pierson went to the instrument to receive them. He was scarcely down, however, before he heard a noise on the balcony which convinced him that a man outside had taken a position from which he could hear everything, and he therefore signalled the operator to stop the message, and he stepped a minute, and went out on the balcony and caught Van Valkenburgh lying concealed in a narrow space between the railing of the office of the telegraph building and that of the adjoining office on the north. Lurking his pistol he fired at him in the air to intimidate Van Valkenburgh, and to call assistance, which was done by the telegraph office on the side of the street, in the person of J. P. Allen, the agent of the company, and Officer Moore, who took Van Valkenburgh to the station house, and the latter called to Pierson not to hurt him or kill him, and holding up a clip which was filled with writing paper on which he had evidently intended to take down the message, saying, "You see, I haven't taken a word of it." He was taken to the station-house by Officers Moore and Chamberlain, and a charge of attempted murder was filed against him. Pierson was arrested for discharging firearms in the city. Both men put up deposits for their appearance to-day in the Police Court. Van Valkenburgh, who is a young man of unusual ability in his profession, and has been esteemed by a large number of friends, would appear to be a man of high character, and to further the interests of the company by which he was employed that will have a very damaging effect upon the public confidence in the telegraph system of the country, and it looks almost impossible for him to clear away the cloud resting over him, owing to the peculiar position in which he was caught, and the fact that he was in possession of the material with which to secure the despatches belonging to other people. The law of the State, if we mistake not, makes a misdemeanor of any person to clandestinely obtain the contents of telegraphic messages, fixing as the penalty thereof a conviction him of having taken in a similar manner the contents of the despatches, but he made the attempt, which, in other offenses, amounts to the same as the commission of the deed. In fact, the Western Union people say that they have evidence sure to convict him of having taken in a similar manner the contents of news before referred to.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, July 30.—Clovevesed is dull and nominal. New crop Timothy is beginning to come forward from the West, and sells at \$2.62 1/2. Flaxseed is in small supply, and is wanted by the crushers at \$2.25.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, but not much activity. The receipts, as well as the stocks, are light, but fully ample for the demand, which is limited to the wants of the home consumption. About 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$5.95; extras at \$5.85; and fancy at \$5.75. Wheat, extra, in quantity. Eye of corn, rate for choice; Pennsylvania do, \$1.75; Indiana and Ohio do, at \$1.70; and fancy Indiana at \$1.75. Small do, \$1.65. The aggregate business is light. Sales of Old Pennsylvania red at \$1.65; new and old Western do, at \$1.57 1/2; and 2200 bushels new Delaware at \$1.51. Rye was quoted at \$1.12 1/2. Little activity in former quotations; sales of Pennsylvania yellow at \$1.10; Western do, at \$1.05; and Western mixed at \$1.02 1/2. The market for iron is quiet. Sales of Pennsylvania at \$2.00; and new Delaware at \$1.95. Whisky is dull; sales of Western iron-bound at \$1.00 1/2.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

STATE OF DELAWARE AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

T. A. M. 10:30; 11 A. M. 11:30; 12 P. M. 1:30.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Washington, Booth, Gunby, Baltimore, Peter Wright & Sons. Steamer Hercules, Ketcham, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons. Steamer Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stearns & Co. Steamer Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co. N. W. bark Lynet, Osgood, Danzig, L. Westergaard & Co. Steamer John Solms, Heath, Boston, do. Sch. J. B. Van Duusen, Corson, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co. Sch. James Buchanan, Kally, Derby, do. Sch. T. A. M. 10:30; 11 A. M. 11:30; 12 P. M. 1:30. Sch. R. E. C. Taylor, Fenner, Newburyport, do. Sch. R. Vaux, Whitaker, Boston, do. Sch. A. Fano, Shourds, Providence, do. Sch. A. A. Barton, Fenner, Newburyport, do. Sch. E. H. May, Higgins, East Dennis, do. Sch. E. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, do. Sch. T. F. C. Baker, Fenner, Newburyport, do. Sch. T. F. C. Baker, Fenner, Newburyport, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fania, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mds. to John F. O'Neil. Steamer Diamond state, Wood, 11 hours from Savannah River, with mds. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer W. Whitlin, Riggs, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mds. to Knight & Groves, Jr. Sch. Tropic Bird, Lettney, 60 days from Liverpool, with salt to ord—vessel to B. Crawley & Co. June 26, lat. 41 47, long. 44 43, spoke bark George, Marie, July 6, lat. 43, long. 9 45, spoke bark, barkentine G. C. Mills, from Poughkeeps, N. Y., for Queens-town, July 26, lat. 39 37 N., long. 73 39 W., spoke bark, barkentine, with mds. showed numbers 7694, 34 del. Pennant, old code. Sch. Nile, Morris, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to J. E. Palmer. Sch. Mary and Coroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to J. E. Palmer. Sch. Ocean Traveler, Adams, 5 days from Boston, with mds. to Penn Ice. Sch. West Dennis, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co. Sch. David S. Singer, Hunter, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Sch. Annie May, May, from Norwich. Sch. Thos. Childs, Cuts, from Boston. Sch. R. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Boston. Sch. S. A. Boice, Yates, from Boston. Sch. Hannah Little, Crawford, from Providence. Sch. Hannah, Cox, from Bangor, with lumber to T. F. Galvin & Co. Sch. Hiawatha, Newman, from Newburyport, with mds. to Knight & Groves, Jr. Sch. J. W. Halz, Brover, from Springer's Mills, N. C., with lumber to Noicross & Sheets—vessel to Ches. Haslam & Co. Sch. John S. Dally, Wall, from Calais, with laths to D. Trump, Son & Co. Sch. A. Bartlett, Bartlett, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Sch. Albert Field, Field, from Provincetown, with mds. to Cole & Co. Sch. Maggie Cummings, Smith, 4 days from New York, with salt to Cole & Co. Sch. Albert Field, Field, from Provincetown, with mds. to Cole & Co. Sch. Annie May, May, from Norwich. Sch. Thos. Childs, Cuts, from Boston. Sch. R. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Boston. Sch. S. A. Boice, Yates, from Boston. Sch. Hannah Little, Crawford, from Providence. Sch. Hannah, Cox, from Bangor, with lumber to T. F. Galvin & Co. Sch. Hiawatha, Newman, from Newburyport, with mds. to Knight & Groves, Jr. Sch. J. W. Halz, Brover, from Springer's Mills, N. C., with lumber to Noicross & Sheets—vessel to Ches. Haslam & Co. Sch. John S. Dally, Wall, from Calais, with laths to D.